Statutes

statemned Test,

In order to the Security of

698 E

HIS MAJESTIES

Sacred Person,

AND

GOVERNMENT,

ANDTHE

Protestant Religion.

AGAINST

The Malitious Attempts and Treasonable Machinations of ROME.

> Nemo fibi nafcitur, Partim Patria, Oc.

Jan. 3, 1679.

Geo. Thorp. R^{mo}. in C. P. & D. Guilielm. Archiep. Cant.

à Sacris Domesticis.

Loudon, Printed by T. N. for Jonathan Edwin, at the three Rajes in Ludgete-firest, 1679.

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Protestant Rollgian

The Malicions Ancopped and The Table 2018

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Irolan Miroldy T.N. Or Charles Riese, at the



THE

Establisht Test.



HAT a Tempest should we have had, if this Black Italian Cloud had broken over our Heads? Never was Hurricane so double charged, with Death and Destruction: It would certainly have Rain'd Fire and Fag-

gots, and all Instruments of Cruelty, upon the Innocent Heads of Poor Protestants. But GOD have
the Praise, That we are in hopes to see it not only
Blow over, but that the Storm is likely to fall upon the Heads that raised it. Some of these treacherous Dealers, who have dealt so very treacherously
with us, are already fallen into the Pit which they
had digged for Others, and are ensured in the misB chievous

chievous Works of their own Hands; and it is to be hoped for the Rest, That their violent dealing will fall upon their own Heads; for He who is Truth it self, in whom we trust, whose we are, and whom we serve, has assured us, I hat Wicked and Bloodthirsty. Men, shall not live out half their Dayes; for he who is the God of all Mercy, abhors the cruel and decoits I Man.

In a Concern of fo common and universal Nearness, I cannot conceive any Person so little or inconsiderable in a Nation, but since he must participate. and have a share in the common Happiness or Misfortunes that shall happen; he must also have a Right. if not a Duty, to endeavor to do what service he can to the Publique: Every Mans Oar may, and ought tobe in the Boat, to preferve her from finking; and though possibly I may value my endeavors in this little Scrole, as cheap as any can defire, yet the good Intention of it being the only thing that can give it a Recommendation, that may also procure it Pardon; and if it be demanded why I write? 'tis anfwered. Not to increase the Croud of Pamphlets, which at fuch Times fly about the Success like Chaff before the Wind; for that one is obtained to take fome Pains to find the Wheat: which some able and industrious Hands have winnowed from the Drofs; but it is perfectly out of Charity, and for the Information of fuch who will not be at a greater Charge than such a Trifle. And therefore I do not prerend to Infrince the great Managers of the Affairs of State; or to meddle with the Needle and Campuls of the Publique Bottom; tis dangerous medling with the Helmof State, even Cometimes for the Publique

Publique Pilots; I am no Dictator of Politicks, or Pretender to give Unerring Rules for our future Settlement, or present Security; but a Plain, Honest, Well-meaning Englishman, who heartily Honor my Prince, Love my Church, and Wish well to my

fellow Subjects.

And to manifest that I am so, I will endeavor in short to shew to those of my own Sphere, the common Danger under which we lie, whil'st we are infested with these concealled Semenaries and Jesuites; the probable Way to Detect and Discover them, notwithstanding their Protean Faculties of Dissimulation, Perjury, and Putting on so many Shapes; and the great Interest that every Man has, to do his utmost, to clear the Nation of such Secret Scorpions, as

Poylon both Mens Souls and Bodies.

It is in vain for us to hope to be free from Earthquakes and Convultions of State to long as thefe Men of Tempestuous Principles are continually making their Fireworks in our very Intrals; the Papacy is fitly resembled by the dreadful Ætna, or Veluvine, which take Trace sometimes with the neighbouring Plains for many Years; but when the fulphurious Mass of their Intrals, is recruited, then do they break out in horrid Flames, to the terror of the Country round for many Leagues; which they ruine and cover with barren Pamites and Ashes; thus will the Remanifes when one of their Plots is dicovered and prevented, give us a little breathing; not out of any Charity to us, or Remorfe in their own Consciences, but to make us more secure till another Delign is ripe for Execution: We have often through Gods

Gods goodness escaped their treacherous Mines, even when they were ready to Play; but who is able to say, We shall always be saved by Miracles? if the Red Sea be divided for our sakes, we must walk through it; if we will escape to a Shoar of Sasety, something we must do, and endeavor to promote

our own Peace, Safety, and Security,

It cannot be doubted, but the Roman Dragon has been and ever will be industrious and vigilant to regain this Hesperian Garden of England, which in times past was wont to yield him such Plenty of Golden Fruit, that one of the Popes was used to say, That England was Puteus inexhaustus, A Spring of Treasure, which could never be drawn dry; and if the Italian Gulph, which they Term the Apostolick Chamber could not do it, he had some reason to say as he did. We need not give our felves much pain. to trace this Leviathan the crooked Serpent, in all his windings and turnings, by which he has endeayour'd, to wrap and embrace us again in his painted, but mortal Folds: There has past no Princes Reign fince the Reformation, but what has been plagued with the pernicious Counsels, or mischeivous Stratagems of these Sons of Matchiavel: and they have all ways been endeavouring either by open Cruelty, or secret Conspiracies, to re-establish the Roman Tyranny among us.

To these inveterate Enemies of our Peace, were our Ancestors obliged for all the Treasons and the Wars of Queen Elizabeths Reign: Catena, who writ the Life of Pope Pins the Fisth, gives a full Narrative of the secret Counsels of that Pope and the King

of Spain, and attributes all those consequent Troubles in England and Ireland, to the warm Zeal of that Pope, to restore us to the Catholique Faith. To these we owe, that most barbarous, hellish, and detestable Design of the Gunpowder Treason, in the beginning of King James his Reign over England.

But that upon which they had grounded so much considence, and which they intended should be one deciding Blow for all, proving an Abortive Monster; and the long-fancied Monarchy of the West, to which the ambitious Spaniard had made so many years court in vain, coming to decline into a mighty Nothing; and that Nation having little lest of all their aspiring Graspings after Empire, besides the Pride that too commonly attends it; there was a necessity of changing the measures

of their Policy.

For Spain being by the help of the Inquisition, the Cruelties of the Duke d'Alva, and the Assistance of the English, dismembred of so great a Strength as the seven Maritine Provinces of the Neatherlands; and the satal Eighty Eight having clipt her Pinions of Power at Sea; Portugal revolting to the Family of Braganza; they judged, that even Hope of Assistance from so crazie, maimed, and disjointed a Crown, was a vain Impossibility. France was full of Civil Broils, occasioned by the Pretensions of the House of Guise, and the Princes of the Blood to the Regency, during the Minority of Francis the Second, and Charles the Ninth; and in danger of becoming totally Hugonot it self, had not

the Bloody Vefpers of St. Bartholomer in the Year 1972. by the Parisan Massacre, as they thought, let out the most dangerous and Feavourish Protefamt Blood in the Body; and after that, had it not been rescued from that danger in the Head, by the more than Roman, the Roman Catholique courages of Clement and Ravilliac, by whose Assassinating Hands the Two Henries, the Third and Fourth fell; To that little hope of help was to be expected from that Quarter, to regain England to Obedience to the Catholique Faith of Rome. Germany was at too great a distance, and too much Lutheran, and compofed of too many jarring and perpetually lealous Interefts, to expect any Succour from Rathbonne; nor was it well able to defend it felf from the furious Shock of the Warlike Gustavas King of Swedens who in probability had he lived any confiderable time, would have made good the Anagram of his Name, and changed it to Angustus.

These Circumstances of Affairs, and the posture in which Europe then stood, obliged the Sons of limping Loyola, to put off the Lyons Skin, and begin to play the Fox; and to try if Art, and Artifice would not repair what their unsuccessful Treafons and improsperous Arms had in vain attempted. And now the After-game they had to play for so great a Stake, was to be managed with their most refined Skill: from hencesorward Divide & Imperatual be the Word; the secret Spring that must move the mighty Machine, by which they were to compleat our overthrow. All their Arts were used to sow Dissertions, Seets, Schisms, Fears and Jealou-

fice

fies among us; and by pretending a danger and fear of Popery, really to make the way easie to introduce it. The first crop which they reaped, and the early Earnest of their future Harvest, was the los of the Polatinate, by which the Protestant Interest in Germany sustained a most dangerous Blow. and the Catholique received a considerable accession both of Power and Profelytes: for by this time, they had so infected England with Fears and Jealousies, that King James could not get a Parliament to part with a Penny of Money for the Relief of his Sonin-Law the Elector, unless he would pawn his Crown and Prerogative for it. Nor could his Succeffor King Charles do any thing towards Refetling that unfortunate Prince in his rightful Inheritance; nor in conclusion to preserve his own.

Flusht with this lucky Hit, and the succeeding los of Rochel, they now resolve closely to follow the Blow, and pursue their point; and by making the Popils Party in England appear good and loyal Subjects, zealous for the Crown, and opposite to the Factions of the several Sects, they were resolved by this one Artifice to ruine the Heretiques, by their own Divisions: for by this means the Papists began to appear quiet and innocent, and not only fo, but Loyal Subjects and Friends to the Crown: this they knew would disarm the Penal Laws in force against them, of their usual severity; and that would at: once increase the number of their own Proselytes, and that of Diffenters too; and whilst many were recalled whom the fear of Persecution had staggered from the Ramish Religion, the Indulgence which

was shewn them, gave such Apprehensions and A-larms of the growth and sear of Popery, that it augmented the number of Dissenters, and gave a colourable pretext to the Fallious and Dissoyal among them to manage their Designs with the greater fa-

cility.

For this unmerited Clemency of our Princes, naturally tender of the Lives and Fortunes of their Subjects, so long as they saw no appearance from them, but of Innocence, Kindness and Loyalty; they constantly perverted to this ingrateful use, secretly to instil a Fealousie into the Minds of their Protestant Subjects, of their dis-affection to the Protestant Religion: infinuating that the Suspension of the Penal Laws in force against Roman Catholiques, was the effect of the Princes inclination to Popery: Now the Court was certainly making a tack towards the Coast of Italy, and it would not be long before they came to an Anchor in Tyber: for what could make it more clear and manifest, than the Kindness, as well as Indulgence which was shewn to those of that Perswasion? This deadly Poison. thus sweetned and guilded over, went down with the Querulous and Credulous Multitude of diffenting Protestants, and was not a little forwarded by those Factious and Discontented Promoters of the late Rebellion, as the most serviceable Engine, to batter down both the Crown and the Church. What unconceiveable pleasure was it now for these concealed Romanists, to stand behind the Scene, and prompt both Parties, to Act the bloody Tragedy which they had composed? Without all doubt this

this intoxicating Jealousie, made great Numbers of innocent and undeferving Persons stagger into the other Extream; and the extraordinary fears and cry of Popery, drive Men so far from that, that at last by the violence of the increasing Storm, they threw over-board all their Logalty, and in a manner

all Religion.

Had not that great Man Archbishop Land, been one of the Jonahs that was first heaved over the Decks to allay the Tempest, we had certainly had then a full discovery of the whole Design; as most fully appears by the Letters now lately Printed of The grand Sir William Bojwell, the English Ambassador in Hol-Design of land, to the Archbishop, Andreas ab Habernfeilds, the Papists the Archbishops to the King, and his Majesties An-in the Reign of fwer; together with a particular of the whole De- King Charles fign of the Papilts, who are therein by Name men- the First, &c tioned, to ruine the King and Archbishop, and with them the Church and State by Civil Wars, which were begun by their contrivance in Scotland. it was too much the Interest both of the Papists and Rebels, to suppress those Papers, and the further discovery of those Designs by his hasty death; for had he lived to compleat the Discovery, all the After-game of both Parties, had been counter-plotted; and though possibly the Rebels knew nothing of the Defign till after his death, and that his Papers fell into their hands; yet, then they were too far imbarqued in the Civil Wars, to found a Retreat, and to proclaim themselves Murderers, for taking away the Archbishop as a Papist, whose Innocence would thereby have been fully vindicated,

and their Guilt made notorious, to the ruine of all their Esteem with the People, and the utter confufion of their Ambitious Design of Soveraignty, and erecting a Commonwealth upon the Ruines of the

Monarchy.

So that nothing can be more clear and evident than this; That from the subtil Practices of the 74suites, those Diversities in Opinion, and Differences in Practice among Protestants, received their Encouragement, if not their Rife and Original: and while every new Sea pretended still to out-do others in the Purity of Reformation, and a further escape from the Superstition of the Romish Babylon, they were all made Instrumental to undo the Protestant Religion; and a thorough Reformation became the Apple of Contention between the Prince and the People: the King was accused of favouring Popery, and deligning to introduce it; and with it, Arbitrary Tyranny, the Natural Child of that Religion, because he would not comply with the Zealous Fury of some Popular Spirits, to throw down the Hierarchy of the Church; which is one of the Fundamental Pillars of our Government. The other by their disobedience to the known and Establish Laws of Church and State, became guilty of Disloyalty, and were not without just cause sufpected of Dangerous and Treasonable Defigns against the Royal Person and Government, which they did endeavour to conceal under the specious pretences, and taking thews of Zeal against Popery, and eager forwardness to promote the pretended Reformation. Thus

Thus did these subtile Foxes, like Sampsons, while their Heads lookt feveral ways, carry those Firebrands between their Tails, with which they fet us all at last into a Flame; continually faming with their pestilent Breath, those Jealousies and mutual Animosities, between the Soveraign and his Subjects, till they had reduced three of the most potent and flourishing Kingdoms in Europe into Ashes, and had fill'd us with Blood and Confusion. Thus far they had succeeded in their Enterprise, that they had abfolutely ruin'd the Monarchy, and pull'd down the old Cathedral, without Establishing, or so much as ever intending, so far as any body could conjecture, any Church at all; and while in Policy they tolerated all Religions, they fairly opened a way for us to have none at all 3 and which was the thing the festites aimed at, to work us from our own Divisions to destroy one another, and at last, either by Force or Policy, to reduce us to the Unity of the Roman Church: And doubtless they were in hopes in a little time to have accomplished this great Defign; when unexpected Providence, what by the Peoples general weariness of the Tyranny of those many Governments, and by the Loyalty of the Remainders of the Church of England, whom no Cruelty nor Oppression could remove from their firm Principles of Allegiance; brought back with the general For of the People, their long Defire, our Banished Soveraign, Restoring Him miraculously to a Peaceful Throne; and with Him, Restoring to these Languishing Nations their Antient Government and Laws, their long-wanted Liberty, and Religion. Now

Now were the Roman Conspirators at a loss again. feeing their hopes defeated, and their expediations gone; and therefore encouraged by former Successes and Experience, they begun to play their old Lesions over again; and we had scarcely taken breath after our violent Revolutions, when they began again to trouble our calm Waters, that fo they might fish with more advantage: But by the Loyalta of the Parliament, and Vigilance of the Ministers of State, that being like to prove a Work of too long time for Men of fo much impatience; and though they had made so great a progress as to raise some Disorders in Scotland, for which two of them were under the disguise of Presbyterians executed there; yet the generality of the English were too sensible of the goodness of their present Condition. and sufficiently instructed in the Calamities of a late Civil War, to enter into a second; and above all. this great City manifesting upon all occasions great Testimonies of their Loyalty and Fidelity to His Maiest, and the Government, they were forced upon new and more precipitate Counsels

How they have managed their Affairs, and with what cruelty they had laid their Designs, is by the Goodness of God already in a great measure, and it is to be hoped will be fully discovered; it was in short a Design against His Majesties Sacred Person, and the Government, our Laws, Lives, Liberties, and the Protestant Religion; a Design as universally laid, as it was to have been tragically executed: The present Race of our Kings, were either to have been wholly extirpated, or become vile

Tribu-

Tributaries to the Triple Mitre. One would think it impossible that such barbarous and savage Actions should proceed from any of Human Race; or that there would be found any, who have so far lost the Native Generosity of Englishmen, which in the Times of the Papal Monarchy, durst bid defiance to his Encroachments, as to prostitute the Imperial Crown of these Realms to Vassallage and Slave-

ry.

A stolen smile will part from me, to think how all this while these Purblind Conspirators could not see how short an Enjoyment they, and their great Three Crown'd Master, must have had of the bloody Spoils of England. There is a certain great Neighbor of theirs, who has told a Pope, That he does not va- Witness lue his * Holiness at a Farthing; and who would the Column certainly have made the Moral of old Æsop's Fable erected at good upon them; the Lion, Fox, and Bear, had made grace of the a Hunting Match; the Fox and Bear, Subtilty and Pope, for a Cruelty took the Prey; but the Lyon, as most pow-front offererful, challenged it wholly for himself, and had it ed to his without a Murmur from his fellow Hunters, who Ambassador were glad at that rate to compound with his armed Paws, for the security of their own Skins.

I canot believe, but that the whole World will entertain this discovery with Horror; and though the Jesuits will with the greatest Effrontery deny, or mitigate it, yet certainly their Religion will receive the Blow which they intended for ours: for who that is not resolved to quit Humanity it self, can believe that Religion to be true, which is to be propagated with Treasons, Murders of the most Purple-dye,

violation.

violation of all that is Sacred in Human Society, Law, Justice, Equity, the most Solemn Oaths, Promises, and Covenants? Who can believe the Pope the Succeffor of St. Peter in Faith and Doctrine, when he shall under his most Authentique Hand and Seal, Absolve the Subjects of any Prince from their Natural, Civil, and Religious Allegeance to their Lawful Soveraign; when he shall grant Pardons to whosoever shall Murder him, and dispence with all the Oaths that have been, or can be taken, to secure the Royal Person, or the Government by Law elfablished? Nero that Monster of Nature from whom he claims a Succession at least of Practice, fer Rome on fire, flew his Friends, made Cruelty his divertisement, and became a Parricide out of Curiosity, Ripping up his Mothers Belly, that he might fee the Nest that had brought that Viper into the World. Flaming London is a witness that the second Rome can equal, if not exceed the First; and the Pope scorns to come behind Nero, since he can Command, Authorize, and Pardon the Murder of those who are the common Parents of our Country; and more than that, who wear the Sacred Character of the Eternal Majesty, being Gods to Men, though but Men to GOD.

How God Almighty does and will refert this Affront and Indignity put upon him by this Usupation upon Heaven and Earth, is in some measure visible already; and tisto be hoped, will yet be more, to the Shame and Consusion of such pretended Catholick Religion, but real Atheism, and most Diabolical Impiety; and how far the rest of the Crowned

ed Heads of Europe, will by this example become sensible of their own danger, and the common injury herein offered to all the Royal Masters of the Universe I cannot tell, but Cum proximus Ardet Utalegon; When their Neighbors House is threatned to be fired over his Head, it is time for them to look about them: No Prince can live in fecurity, folong as there is Poison, Pistol, or Ponyard in the hands of fuch Desperadoes, as not valuing their own, are, for the Interest of the Catholick Religion, Masters of other Mens Lives; so long as the Pope may for Heresse Arraign, Condemn, Excommunicate, Depose, and Deprive Soveraign Kings in the Confiftory, and Arm both their own, and the Subjects of Foreign Nations against them; gives his Benediction, with Rewards and Promises both of Heaven and Earth. to take away the lives of the Heirs, that so he may seize upon the Inheritance; and so long as he challenges to himself the boundless Prerogative of being the Sole and Supreme Judge of what is Herefie, and by virtue of that Power, may define whatfoever is contrary to his Grandeur and Interest, to be that damnable and Capital Sin.

But this is not our Concern, our Neighbors may do as they shall please themselves, and Nurse this Mitre till it shall devour the Crown; we have something nearer home to employ our thoughts, considerations, and most industrious endeavors upon; and with that Charity which begins at home, to take

care how we may secure our selves.

That all Degrees, Ranks and Conditions of Men, are possessed with a real detestation and abhorrence

of such a villanous design, there can be no reason to make a doubt; their own Interest will oblige them to it; had the Net of this great Roman Fisherman been drawn up upon us, all had been Fish that had come to the Net, all would have been involved in the common Calamity; for had the Mischief been formed into perfect Monster, had it come to its growth and strength, all Sorts and Degrees of Men, without difference or distinction, who would not have abandoned the Protestant Religion, and Submitted to the Roman Toak, must have fallen as Sacrifices if not to their Religion, yet to that Policy which necessarily attends Cruelty and Usurpation, the Deities which now the Romans worship. Nor could these ambitious Zealots, have ever believed their unjust Dominion sufficiently secured from the danger of future Relapses, but by the intire destruction of all those, whom they could not trust, or might either suspect or fear, & by seizing their Estates, to enable themselves with Force and Arbitrary Power and Tyranny to take away the Liberties and Opportunities of opposing them, from such as they must permit to survive the general Massacre; that so they might be out of fear from those whom they intended to make, and treat like Slaves.

Had the Royal Oak fallen under their treacherous designs, what favour or mercy, could either the losty Cedars, or the humble Shrubs and Plebeians of the Wood have expected from their hands? They who were grown so hardned in Mischief, to attempt first upon the Scepter, would never in their Consciences have scrupled at the Sheephook: They who

who could not blush to shed the Blood of the Sovereign, would never have disputed to let out

whole Rivers of the Subjects.

If this had been the Project of a few Zealous Recluses, or managed by the hot Brains of some Shaven Heads; or had it been the undertaking of some few Discontented Laicks, there might have been some colour of excuse for the Religion in general. there being ill Men of all Religions, and even among those who profess the Truest: When there were but Twelve Apostles, one of them was a Devil, a Traitor, and covetous Murderer: But when He, who stiles himself the Vicar of Christ, the Successor of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Infallible Head of the Catholique Church, who cannot Err from the True Faith. the Supreme Judge of Controversies, the Keeper of the Keyes of Heaven and Earth, Hell and Purgatory, when he shall be the Principal Instigator, Promoter and Encourager of Murder, Ulurpation, Treafon, and Rebellion, fure no Man can believe, but that either the Faith of Rome is not the Catholique Faith. or that the Church of Rome, it this be her Faith, is no true part of the Catholique Church. For if we may Judge of the Tree by the Fruits, such horrid and infamous Practices, feem to make the Pope appear, the Successor of Iscariot, who betray'd his Mafter to be Crucified, rather then of St. Peter, who was himself Crucified for Planting and Propagating the Faith of Christ by Rules of Meeknels, Tendernels, Love to all Men, and particular obedience to Kings as Supreme, and to Magistrates as Gods Vicegerents and Ministers of Justice upon Earth; and indeed,

whoever shall consider these Actions of the Pope and the Jesuits, will think them to be expected only stom the sierce Cannibals of the West Indies, who have neither Morality, Law, nor Religion; and not from those who stile themselves the Pillar and Ground of Truth, the only Professors of the true Faith and

Religion.

It is certainly therefore the interest of every Man who is not a Papift, and I doubt not the wishes and defires of all Men, to be secured from the attempts of fuch inhumand and cruel Men, who would make no more difficulty to cut the Throat of a Heretique Protestant, than to dash out the Brains of a Mad Doy; and above all the rest of England, it is the more particular concern of this great and populous City of London to be fetured from them : Her prefent Gher may be a find Tellimony of their infamons Treachery and hellish Malice; Her Beauty is rified toon those After to which they had reduced her one of them confessed and died for it; and in Which we have senion so think they defigned to Billy her for ever s the damp that he put upon her in flet prefert Truck, which is deservedly the gefiefal complaint, is from their Practices; and that infectifity is which we live to fall into the hands of these merciles applicates, makes Mens lives uncaffe, after these amquiet, and show nights tedious and being spening hoped the proportion of their Stelle Prairie whill they bee obliged by fuch Hiong and contant Guardo, to purchase their se-That His Most Sacred Majesty, and the Honourable

sable Houses of Parliament are Assiduous and Intent, both to discover and punish the Authors of these Treasons and Mischiefs, is obvious to all Men; that they will take all the care that mortal Men can do, both to fecure us for the prefent, and establish us for the future upon the best Foundations of a lasting Safety, no person can doubt: But when they have done their part to the utmost; when they have wound up their Justice and their Counsels to the highest pitch of Wisdom; when they have made the Fence of the Laws impregnable in all appearance; yet unless every Subject in his Place, will contribute fomething towards the common Security, these pernicious Foxes will either lurk undiscover'd among us, or creep through and escape the hands of Justice, though it pursue them never so elose-

For if we can suppose the strongest Bonds of Oaths of Allegeance, Supremacy, Tests, Abrenunciations, Declarations, or what Human Wisdom can devise; let the words be as plain and perspicuous as the Beams of Day; let all the care imaginable be taken to obviate them in their Equivocations, Mental Reservations and Evosions; let them declare that they believe that the Pape has no Power to Absolve them; or that such Oaths are not null and void from the beginning, because there was not Bona sides ab initio: All this will not be sufficient; for the most Criminal among the Papists will be the least scrupulous of any Oath that shall be tendred to them; nor will think this Perjury, or if it be, will they therefore decline it, so long as they are before-hand armed

with

with an Antidote from Rome, which can expel all the Poison and the danger of such Oaths, and not only so, but render them meritorious, as being part of the Persecution which they suffer from Heretiques, in desence of the Catholique Religion; and they who fear the Pope more than God, and believe that he has power to remit all Sins of this Nature, if they esteem them Sins, will think themselves secure from the stroak of Divine Vengeance due to perjured Heads; and which is all they have to look too, they imagine themselves hereby sure to escape the danger and

severity of Human Laws.

And thus eluding the Tryal and Discrimination of an Oath, they will securely enjoy their Lives and Liberties, and remain Masters of all the Opportunities of still contriving, and managing their mifchievous Counsels, and Treasonable Attempts: For this we are to affure our felves, that so long as they can escape the danger of punishment, they will never give over the Enterprise. And though God Almighty may not permit them to run to the full extent of their Malice, which terminates in nothing thort of our utter Ruine, the Subversion of the Government, and Extirpation of the very Name and Religion of the Protestants; yet will they give us many Disturbances as to our Peace and Quiet, and be able to do us many private Mischiefs, both at home and abroad: for they are a Generation of Men too learnedly malicious, and too well acquainted with the Italian Genius of Matchiavel, and Cafar Borgia, not to be able to do us all possible Injuries; and they are too inveterate not to be feared at all times;

times; but more especially when they either flatter us, or feem afleep, and not to regard us. Manet alta mente repostum ; The hatred and animosity which they bear us, is successive and eternal; the Quarrel is Immortal, and made an Intail like that of Hannibals against Rome; the old rigid Carthagimian his Father swore him before the Altars of his Country Gods, that he should be perpetuus Romani nominis Ofor; and to espouse an Eternal hatred of the very Roman Name; nor need we much doubt but they have taken the same Oath before their Alturs, to hate the Name of Protestant. Not all the Clemency, Indulgence, or Humanity that can be shewn them, is capable of taming this bequeathed Fierceness against us; and let poor Protestants treat them with all the Christian meekness, temper, and compassion, as becomes the noble protession of their innocent and Heavenly Religion; they will upon the first opportunity, repay them with the blackest ingratitude, and most incompassionate Cruelty; two Crimes, which cannot be outdone by all the Vices of Nature and of Hell.

That these men have been the great Masters who have improved all our Diffentions, few judicious and observing People have for many years doubted, and it is now apparent from the Voluntary Confession, of those who have had sufficient Reason to know, Mr. Oats and and whoever Confiders how much it was their Interest to dash us one against another and so to break us in pieces; and what large advantages they have made of our mutual discords; to what Extremities by this fingle Artifice they had reduced us; while

with

with our own Swords, we did all we could, and almost all they could delire of us to undo out selves, and ruine both the Reputation and Protestant Cause it self; I say, whoever will bring these things together, will be easily induced to believe. that they have been the prime Atters in, as well as contrivers of our Divisions. Thus did we give them opportunity to enter among us with fecurity; and while, as the late dying Archbiftop Land in his Speech upon the Scaffold prophetically observed, the Cry of Veniunt Romani the Romans are coming in upon us, went among a Credulous and abused People, these very Romans whom we so much feared, under other names came in reality upon us. and had almost taken away our Place, &c. Nation. Thus did we furnish them with Conveniency and Arguments to gain Profelytes to their boalted Chity. while they in return, furnisht us with mutual Animolities, Jealoufies, and Arms to deftroy our felves.

Nor is this the onely fruit which they have already reaped, and do hope still to reap from those Seeds of Discord which they have fown, and so industriously cultivated among us: Here likewise they post themselves as in a wood, and lie in Ambascade, ready to annoy us; and in the mean time remain secure from being attaqued themselves, or so much as known or discovered; and being able to transform themselves into any shape, like Highwaymen who have committed Murder and Robbery, its but turning the Coat and changing the Pernane, and they face and laugh at the Hue and Cry which does pursue them.

How dangerous their Company is in this Town, feveral tragical Examples have lately convinced us; nor can we be secure from Fire, Sword, and Poifon, so long as these Mortal Enemies Lodge within us. Now it is morally impossible, and they know it, and for that very purpose have been so very industrious to promote our divisions, I say it is impossible so long as those continue, either to discover them, or get quit of them; since when they find themselves closely hunted by the Laws, they will undoubtedly Herd with some Sett or other and

fo Escape.

His Majesty by his Proclamation has commanded all Papiffs who are not Householders, Travellers, &c. to depart from this his Imperial City; but who believes that there are not great numbers of them, and Jefuits and Priefts especially Bill in Town? and in probability, thold who are most guilty, and most desperate: for here in the Crowd they think themfelves secure, which they could not hope to be in the Country, where the Jealow peofants, not acquainted with any but their fellow Cattagers, are all in an uproar at the fight of a strange face, and read Firebals and Treason in his very Countenance; and therefore will not fail to carry him before his Worship the next Justice of the Peace; and the Juflice for his own fecurity is bound to fecure fuch persons as appear suspicious, unless they can give a very good account of themselves. Whereas here in Town, a Priest or Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers, can thou and thee, and yes and neg, as well as the bekof them; goes to the Sident meeting with

his Landlord, and it may be upon occasion, if the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings; the burden of Tithes, the uselesses of humane Learning, he can talk of the light within him, and the witness of God, and vilifiethe Scriptures as a dead and carnal Letter; and such Common-places of discourse as are grateful to the People; and so he passes for one of their Friends.

Our Jesuit incognito passing thus under the Masque of a Sectary, the Constables of the Parish. as is their duty, and pursuant to the publick Orders for the Common fecurity, come to my Neighbour the Quakers to know what Lodgers he has in his house; he straight informs them such a person, and gives in the falle name by which he goes; they inquire what he is? he tells them he is one of their Friends who has lodged there to long; the Officers it may be only in drollery tell him they fufpect he is a Priest of the Roman Church; Nay verily that he is fure he is not, for he hates the Beaft and the Scarlet Whore; he has heard him fay fo, in the Meeting. Well! the Lodger himself, it may be if within, is so consident as to face the Officers, who tell him he must take the Oath of Obedience; Nay, replies he, Friends, I cannot swear, the light within me witnesses to the truth, which says, Swear not at all, but let your Yea be Yea, and Nay Nay, and begins an Harangue against all Oaths. The Officers imposed upon as well as the Good man of the House. by the fineness of the stratagem, leave him, onely entring his borrowed name in the Lift, without **fulpition**

fuspition that he is a Papist, and much less, a Priest or Jesuit. Thus does he scape Scot-free, and is at liberty; and when in a place remote from his quarter, he rendezvouzes with his fellow adventurers in Masquerade, they laugh at all the World; and in despight of all Laws and the strictest search, as if they had King Gyges his enchanted Ring, they walk invisible and secure; and want neither freedom, nor opportunity, to contrive, carry on, and execute their horrible designs, of firing our City; assassing such as are active in opposing them; endangering as much as ever the Royal Person, the Government, and Religion.

I do not particularize in this Sect, as the onely shelter or secure harbor for these Popish Conspirators, though it may be, their esteeming all Oaths unlawful, their deriding and dissuing the holy Sacrament of the Lords Supper, their Contempt of the Scripture, their state of perfection in this life, and several other of their Tenets, so agreable to the Romish Docurines and designs, qualifie them more then many others to be deceived by the Jesuits, and are more

proper to afford them thelter and fecurity.

Not that this will excuse any other Sects from the same danger; and I see no reason why we should not suspect, that several stickling Itinerant Teachers, who travel as Apostles among the Independents, Anabaptists, &c. may not as well be Jesuits under these disguises, as those two Executed in Scotland, who went under the Notion and Charaster of Presbyterians; who yet, as Mr. Oats has deposed, had their Commissions to Preach Sedition and Rebellion, from the

the Rector of the English Colledge of Jesuits at Do-

way, and he from the Pope,

There is no question but a Jesuit can put on any dress of Religion, to serve the Interest of the Catholique Cause, and will not scruple to take up the patronage even of the good old Cause, and appear an eager Separatist in any shape, the better to accomodate himself with a Capacity of promoting our Ruine by our diffentions and divisions: this gives him a certain opportunity to unhinge people from their Allegiance to the Crown and Obedience to the Established Order and Government of the Church, the two butts against which he levels all the arrows of his poisoned quiver: and all the while he seems so fierce against Popery, and Ceremonies, he gains one point more of the Compass by which he sails, which is to pass undiscovered, and under that disguise to help to blow up the Coals of milunderstandings. Tealousies, and Animolities, between the King and his Subjects; with which at last he hopes to let them into a blaze, and to warm his own hands at the fire which shall confume them.

And to further this delign, it is to be known that a Jesuit can be of any quality, Trade or profession, a Gentleman, a Merchant, a Lawyer, a Solicitor, a what you please: for the Romis Janizaries are the tribute Children of all Europe, of the most pregnant Genius and universal Capacity that can be gleaned up in any Schools; and these besides their Learning in which they are trained up suitably to their Inclinations, are also instructed in all such arts, as many accomplish them, and render them agreable in

conversation to all forts of people; and in order to their being serviceable to their Concealment. Who would have believed Mr Price, Steward to my Lord Marquess of Worcester to have been such an eminent Jesuit, as to merit the Character of one of the most ingenious and wifest men in orders in the World? in all companies he passed for an ingenious man and a Virtuofo, and I have heard a worthy Gentleman and famous Lawyer say, he thought he was one of the ablest Solicitors in England; but he, as well as others were, I dare be confident far from fulpecting him to be what he is now charged with, or the wife man upon whom the Conspirators fo much relied for his Counfels and Conduct of their late Hellish Conjuration? and in such a crowd of people of all forts as inhabit this Spatious City, and over grown Suburbs, how easie a thing is it for great numbers of them to fettle themselves as Inhabitants, especially the fecular Jesuits, who apply themselves to Civil affairs, as Factors and Merchants Trading to Foreign parts? and how impossible is it to discover them to be what they are, detestable Conspirators who maintain a fecret Correspondence with all Courts of the Roman Religion to our prejudice, and principally with the Court of Rome, fo long as they publickly own themselves to be of some set or other, and pass under the Characters of Presbyterians, Independants, Anabaptifts, or any thing but of the Church of England: for that is their mortal hatred; that, is what they do above all things covet to destroy; as being the frontier and Bastion of the Protestant Religion: and could they intirely ruine

that, which is the thing they labor for night and day, with all the application imaginable, velis & remis, tooth and nail, and for the accomplishment of which great work they transform themselves into these various disguises, they make themselves secure of the Rest; whom they would play at one another, till they worried and devour themselves; and at last, fall an easie Conquest to the Roman Mi-

tre. Whoever he was that writ that discovery made to the late King and Archbishop Land, he affures us that of the four Orders, of Ecclefiasticks, Politicks, Seculars, and Intelligencers, scarcely all Italy, Spain. and France, afforded so great a number of Jesuits, as the City of London then did, and that there were more than fifty Scottish Jeswits then, who had conspired against the King and Government, by raising a Civil War among us: and we have no reason to believe that their numbers are lessened, when their conveniencies are increased. Under these disguises they do more effectually carry on their wicked defigns of keeping up and increasing our disorders and divisions; for it is the close Cabal that does the mischieft and poisons the Common people of any Sect with principles of disloyalty and faction; when they are under the Rose then do they vomit out all they can to enrage people against the Government both in Church and State: whereas the publick discourses of most diffenters, either out of Ingenuity or fear of punishment, are managed with more Caution, and les violence.

I am not fo vain as to believe, that these Truths or at least dangerous probabilities should gain intire Credit, even with thole whom they do so nearly concern; I am but too sensible that the impressions which some men have received into their minds. are so firmly riverted into their belief, that they will not be perswaded to abandon them, though that be the only probable way to establish their own, and the Common fafety and fecurity of our Nation, one may almost with the same ease remove Black-heath. as perswade some people that they are secretly managed by Romish Priests and Festits; that they are accessory to the dangers of introducing Popery; or. that they secure them from discovery, and that punishment which in the opinion of all men they have justly merited.

But certainly they who wish well to their Native Country; to the publick peace and security of the Nation; to their own lives, Liberty, Property, or Posterity; if they will act according to the natural principle of self-preservation, or the Distates either of Law, Reason, or Religion, must do it these two

ways.

Either first, they must contribute all they can actively, towards the discovery of these dangerous.

Conspirators; by all lawful ways and means.

Or secondly, if that comes not within their power or knowledge to effect, they must do all they can not to obstruct their discovery, or be accessory to their Concealment; and they ought with the same Caution to avoid the sheltring, or even unwilling securing of them from the hands of Justice, as they.

they would avoid the Common milchiels dangers, and Calamities, which they and the whole Nation, may tear from them, or fuffer for want of fuch a

discovery.

Now how willing foever any people may be to purine at once their duty and great Interest, by the first, yet in regard it will be difficult, hazzardous, and uncertain how they shall succeed; and the notorious cuming and diffimulation of thefe Malefadors protecting them, not only from vulgar discovery, but many times from the most Critical, and piercing Eyes of the wilest Statefmen; there can therefore be nothing left for all true and honeft Englishmen and real Protestants, but to clear themfelves; and by fuch a Touchflone as will certainly di-Stinguish, the Papist and Jesuit from the Protestant, to vindicate themselves and discover the other.

It may be some persons will think me very Con-

sident in offering luch a Shibballeth as may certainly detect thele Ephraimites, if all Pratestants would make use of it: but I am not follicitous what any persons may think: if it be fuch an easie Expedient as will do she work, so effectually, that the Bee avoid being discovered by it; and if it be fuch a Method as all true Protestants may and ought to make ule of 3 it will be the opinion of the best and which men, and that is only valuable, that they who refule such a Test and way of That, must, either be Accomplices and Consederates with Papists and Jefuits; or however accellory to all the Mischiefs which may happen, by their obstructing and fruitrating fuch a Discovery.

It has before been intimated, and is notoriously observable by all people, how they do, and may clude all Oaths which may be offer'd them as a way of discrimination; for the greatest Criminals, having the greatest concern to lie conceal'd, will not scruple in their extreme danger and necessity, any or all the Oaths that can be framed or offer'd them to take: and being before hand arm'd by dispensations and pardons from their Omnipotent Pope, they will consult their own safety and the good of the Catholick Cause, without fear of swearing, or for-swearing themselves; so that such Oaths will prove but Cobwebs to take the lesser Flies; while the Washs and Horness who carry the sting and the poylon will break through them and escape.

Nay, possibly, they would not scruple to joyn with us in our Publick Service and Solemn Worship, which as much as some people account Popiss and Superstitions, the Papists do detest and abhor; Nor would they refuse to hear Sermons in our Churches; though so long as there are so many Meetings of several sets they will be secured from those hardships too; for it is but joyning themselves to some of those of the Separation, and they both avoid that way of Tryal, and are more able successfully to prosecute their great design of overthrowing the Established Government both Civil and Ecclessistical

But that which they abhor, and elecem to damnable and dendly a fin as cannot be capable of any. Diffeufation, Pardon, or Indulgence, is to Communicate with Protestants, whom they believe and efteem steem the greatest Hereticks, that'ever were in the World; both in respect of their disowning Transib-stantiation, and because we are all under the Popes Curse and Consure of Excommunication. This is that which will in all probability distinguish the Papist and Jesnit from the true Protestant; for whatever they may be allowed to do to secure themselves in other particulars, they will never, so far as we yet know, be compelled by us, or allowed by their Superiors to partake with us in the Holy Sacrament

of the Lords Supper.

I do not speak this to oppose any way of Publick proceedings against themby Oaths or Tests declaring their believing that there is no Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine at or afer the Confectation of them in the Lords Supper, &c. if their Consciences can swallow and digest Perjury, much good may it dothem & I am affured it can do us no injury, but will certainly render them obnoxious to that Vengeance which must and will infallibly fall upon perjur'd heads, and how fudden or severe that will be, let them look to it, for it nearly concerns them, whatever they may think. What I offer, is only in a private way, and to private persons, that they, in their phere may be affiltant to the Publick Ministers of Justice, and of State in the discovery of these dangerous and cunning fort of Men; and thereby contributing what hes in our power, to our own particular and the general fecurity of his Most Sacred Majefty (whom God long preserve !) the Government, out Lives, Liberties, Laws, properties, Religion, and Posterity

Posterity, from the outrages, violences, treasons and Conspiracies of these our inveterate and mortal Enemies.

And certainly would all people be perswaded to be Unanimous in this duty of coming three times at the least in every Year to celebrate and publickly receive the Holy Sacrament of the Lords Supper; and an account taken of all such as refuse and absent themselves; it would be impossible upon strict enquiry into their manner of life and other Circumstances, and especially tendering it to them on some Lords day next after such their Examination,

that they should escape being discovered.

One would think, that the proposal, were so rational so easie and so Religious, that none but the very Criminals themselves, or their Accessories and Confederates should refuse this way of Tryal and discrimination; nor is it possible for any impartial perfon to consider and deliberate of it, but he must in his Judgment accuse such as shall refuse it, as manifest favourers of Papists and Jesuits. The Law Esteems all such as aid, conceal, and comfort Traitors, or protect them from discovery, to be Traiters themselves: and though they may plead for themselves that they do not know them that are fuch, and that may free them from the Penalties and danger of the Laws of Men; yet this Ignorance being perfectly voluntary, and proceeding from their wilful neglect of the way and means they had to detect them, it will not excuse any persons in fore Conscientia, before God and their own Consciences, from being guilty, not only of the Murders and mischies that have already happen'd, but of whatfoever may or shall happen hereafter, for or by reason of their escaping undiscovered: the true Maxim,
qui non probibet cum potest, jubet, will infallibly lie
against them at the great day of accounts: He who
has a possibility of preventing a Mischief, and either
neglects or resules to do it, most certainly in the sight

of God the Righteous Judg, is guilty of it.

I cannot tell what arguments to make choise of, in such a Crowd of them as come thronging into my mind, to persuade people to be willing and ready to perform a duty they owe to God and Man, in order to the securing our Peace and Religion, in their private Capacities, as well as the Government is, to do all that can be done or devised in order to it: but however in short I will offer these following, as to me appearing most pressing and considerable: and if any other person can suggest more or more proper Motives it will become them, considering the present necessity, in charity to themselves and the Publick to offer them to the view and consideration of the people of these Nations.

First therefore I heartily wish that all people would consider with themselves, that what I offer is no Innovation; here is nothing proposed to them or imposed on them, but what the wissom of our Ancestors, and of King James, esteemed one of the wisest Princes in the World, with the advice of his Parliament thought fit to pass into a Law; and I hope that very Name will oblige people to believe they owe a daily of obedience to it: all the diffe-

rence:

rence feems to be this, that when that Statute was made, all Protestants in general received the holy Sacrament, and onely the Papists were they who refused to do it; whereas now it is to be feared through the industry of the Jesuits among us, many who call themselves Protestants will refuse it as well as Papifts: however to shew the duty and the advantage of it, especially were it a little accommodated to our present Circumstances, and because it does not lie in the way of every person to consult the Statute at large, I will faithfully fet down fo much of it as concerns our present Case and purpose.

Forasmuch as it is found by daily Experience that Tertio Jamany his Majesties Subjects, that adhere in their An Act for hearts to the Popish Religion, by the Infection drawn the better from thence, and by the wicked and devillish counsel discovering of Tesnits, Seminaries, and other like persons, dan- fing Popilh gerom to the Church and State, are Jo far perverted Reculants. in the point of their loyalty and due Allegiance unto the Kings Majesty, and the Crown of England, as they are ready to entertain and execute any treasonable Conspiracies and practifes, as evidently appears by that more then barbarous and horrible attempt to have blown up with Gunpowder the King, Queen, Prince, Lords and Commons in the Honse of Parliament affembled, tending to the utter subversion of the whole State, lately undertaken by the Instigation of Jesuits and Seminaries, and in advancement of their Religion, by their Schollars taught and instructed by them to that purpose, which attempt by the only goodness of Almighty God was discovered and descated: and where-

that they judged all tuch as would not receive the Sacrament, to be Popishly affeeted.

* Observe whereas divers persons * popishly affected do nevertheless to cover and bide their false hearts and with more Sufety to attend the opportunities to execute their mischievous designs, repair sometimes to Church, to avoid the Penalty of the Laws in that behalf provi-

> For the better discovery therefore of such persons, and their evil affections to the Kings Majesty and the State of this Realm, to the end that being known their evil purposes may be better prevented, Be it enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the Same, That every popish Recusant convicted or bereafter to be convicted, which beretofore bath conformed bim or her felf, or which shall bereafter conform him or her self, and repair to the Church, and continue there during the time of Divine Service, according to the Laws and Statutes in that behalf made and provided shall within the first Year next after the end of this Seffion of Parliament, or within the first year after that he or she shall after this Session of Parliament so conform him or her self and repair to the Church as aforesaid, and after the first Year, once in every Year at the least, receive the bleffed Sacrament of the Lords Supper in the Church of that parish where he or she shall most usually abide, or be within the said Year, wherein by the true meaning of this Statue be or she ought to receive.

And if there be no such parish Church, when in the Church next adjoyning to the place of his or her most usual abode. The forfeiture for the first year twentypounds, for the second Year forty pounds, and for every Year after threescore pounds. And the Officers are therein by rewards incouraged to present the Monthly absence of all Recusants from the Church; and for default of performing their duty are to be fined, as in the Statute more largly appears.

Were this Statute with a little variation fitted for our Circumstances, and duly put in Execution, it would be impossible but that all Recusants must in a small time be detected; and by confequence those dangerous Jesuits and Seminaries, whose whole defign is to contrive, plot and execute, their horrible Treasons against both Church and State: and unless people can be brought to comply with their own Interest as well as duty, the Excellent Method of that Law will be wholly impracticable; and it will be impossible to effect or attain the end, for which it was so wisely intended: for so long as such numbers of people who call themselves Protestants, shall wilfully absent themselves from their Parish Churches, under the shew of Religion; and by their Example so many who have no Religion at all, but perfectly out of Idleness, looseness and debauchery, shall stay at home, or do worse abroad; these Traytors and Conspirators will expect and find Security, by pretending to be diffenters: and fo long as there are so many who never regard any Laws of God or Men, Civil or Ecclesiastical which enjoyn them to receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, these will also pass undiscovered among the throng: for

it is all one to a Jesuit, whether he pass for a sea paratist, Libertine, or Atheist, so long as he believes himself a good Catholique; and so long as thereby he has the opportunity of concealment, and thereby to prosecute the main Affair of propagating the Popish interest and Religion, by the Ruine of

Protestants and Protestant Religion.

And therefore, in the second place, I wish that all people would feriously reflect with themselves at whose door the guilt will lie if by their means mischief either publick or private overtake us? If the glorious Light of the Gospel, the Lamp of Eternal Truth should come to be extinguished by the Superstitious darkness of Rome; if by the Subverfion of England, the whole Protestant Cause should fuffer and be ruin'd, as in all probability, if that Bullwork were blown up, it must; or however fuffer a persecution as Sharp and cruel, as all those ten of the Primitive ages put together; the Pagans being nothing so ingenious and wittily Cruel as the Teluits: if Millions of Souls should by a falle Religion come to perish Everlastingly: if our streets and fields should blush with the blood of Massacred Protestants, our houses be reduced to ashes, and our miserable posterity, with such as should survive the Common Rage and desolation, should be made and fold for bondslaves: certainly there must be a strict account given to Almighty God by whose default all this came to pass? he gives us the means of securing our selves and if we neglett, the fault and guilt will be wholly theirs who do obstruct it; our blood will be upon their heads

who hear the Trumpet and see the Sword coming and are so far from taking or giving the All-arm, that they joyn with ours and their own Enemies, if they be not secret Papists, and put a Sword into their hands to slay us: when God to whom vengeance belongs, shall make Inquisition for blood he will not forget the cry of the poor; he will not forget those who have been the occasions, no more then those who were the Astors of cruelty; and how it is possible for those who obstruct the discovery of Popist Priests and Jesuits, not to be in the sight of God and men guilty of all the Miseries and mischiess which may be occasioned by their concealment, I must protest my self to be utterly ignorant.

If there can be found any persons so incredulous as not to be apprehensive of these dangers from them, and who may that way think to evade the necessity that lies upon them to contribute their utmost towards this Discovery: I will in short endeavour to convince them from Former Examples. Let the horrible Masacre in France be remembred, in which according to the Relation even of Popish Historians, there perished near a hundred thousand Protestants of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions: among which, twenty Lords of Eminency, twelve hundred Gentlemen, persons of great Condition in the City of Paris, belides what fell in other places: The subtile Contrivance and deep disfimulation with which it was managed, and the Exquisite and ingenious Cruelty with which it was Executed, may sufficiently Instruct us, what we are to trust to, from such Murderers, as glory in what.

is the shame and reproach of bumane Nature, and render the most propitious and merciful Divinity, a cruel and sanguinary Being, while they pretend to please and do him acceptable service by such bloody sacrifices, as even beathers generally by the light of mere nature thought he abhorred: and who encourage one another in mischief, as if the Heavenly Paradice, were an Aceldama, and to be purchac'd with the price of blood: making such actions of horror and Gruelty as even exceed belief, meritorious performances capable to enrol them in the Catalogue of their Calender Saints: though we know none shall ascend the boly Hill, but they who have

clean hands as well as a pure heart.

If this were not sufficient to convince us at the expence of our neighbours, that which comes nearet to us, is the Rebellion and Massacre of the English Protestants in Ireland; the fatal Flambeau. which kindled our English Flames; the Cruelties which were then exercised are beyond Expression and belief, three hundred thousand souls perished by most cruel deaths, according to computation, and God onely knows how many more, who could never be brought into account: and both in this and the Parisian Massacre how many of those who escaped the barbarous Rage of these merciless Butchers, perished afterwards with cold, hunger, nakedness, and all the hardstrips that attend the miserable Condition to which they were expected? Whither to fly they knew not, but generally to the Woods and Forrests, nor there, how to supply the necessities of Nature, having nothing lest them but

but their lives, and no way of securing those long from the importunities of Cold, and Famine; thus did they languish out a few miserable hours till faint and weary, they became a prey to the Wolves, or fell into the paws of the Tories, the less merciful beasts of the two. How many mournful and desolate Widows, how many distressed and miserable Orphans were then exposed to all the miseries of life, before they knew what it was to live, and compelled to suffer all Extremities before they had done good or evil? Oh Injustice and uncomiserating Cruelty! Oh more then brutish In-

bumanity!

And if the Romish Religion, command, encourage and reward such execrable barbarity, to be exercised upon the Innocent, what kind of Revenge can we imagine will they not invent for those, who dare oppose them? what torments, what lingring and retail deaths would they think enough for fuch grand Heretiques as have flain their Apostles, whom they have employed to convert us to the Catholique Faith? Suetonius reports of Tiberius Cafar, one of the Popes predecessors in the Roman throne, that he was a person so extraordinary cruel, that when a condemned person made it his importunate request that he might be dispatched quickly, he gave him this bitter Sarcasm in answer, Nondum tecum redit in gratiam, No Sir. by your favour, you and I are not yet come to be fuch good friends. Certainly not onely Ramulus, but Rome her felf, her Kings, Emperors and Popes have been nursed by Wolves; for sure the breasts of of any thing that has humane shape, must instill

fentiments more tender and compassionate.

There is not the most guilty head, that shall fuffer deferved Death for this Execrable Confpiracy, but will be effeemed a Saint and Marty in the Romish Church. Their great St. Thomas of Canterbury, fo famous for his Shrine and Miracles, and the infamous Prayers made to him, as a Rival of the Son of God, who was by the account we have of Him in our History; as ungrateful a Rebel to his Prince as can be imagined, may abundantly fatisfie us in that particular; and if ever they come to reckon with us for fuch precious bloods it may be easily conjectured, at what rate we must pay for those Canonizations: let us be affored that a thousand fold would not be look'd upon as a Compensation for the lives of feel, as though we july think Monsters, they believe to be Mis ractes of men while they lived, and would per-Swade their blind Potaries, that their very former can do Miracles after their Death. The Pope and his Ministers of Cruety will never be for for reconciled to any Protestants that that come with in their power as to let them die at once; but would be as gratious to them as Calignals another Heathen Pope or Emperor was to fuch as by his Tyranny were condemned to die; and that as the Historian relates was that he was used to command them to be so executed ut so feminent mort He would not have them lofe their Hves by La ger de main and a stight of hand, but they must die by inches, and be sensible of every flow degree of approaching death. What

What pen can describe the terrible dresses of uncommon deaths which would be invented for wo? What tongue is able to express its ghastly shapes, and the new fashion'd garments of Greelthe of the rage of prevailing Popery? What heart can think of them, and of fuffering them without the extremest horror ? If death in his mildest and most natural appearance be so dreadful, as to deferve the title of the most terrible of all Terribles, what must be when he is accompanied with all the Inventions of Tyranny? Who that faw them, or that heard the fad Relation, can remember Londen in het raging Flames without aftonishment? who can think upon her difaal Raines and affres without anazement ? how did tall faces gather blackers? how were they pained? what cremblings of heart at the flying Russers of a Maffecre then intended What horror; Confasion and after minuent would lay hold spon us , it we hould fee our Enemies break in upon us like; an overflowing fire; a fire docouring before them, and bebond them a flume burning, the land as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desotate wildernes? and no possibility of Escaping, but they who fled from the fire must fall upon the glistering Sword; they who escaped the drawn found; most perish by Famine: and is it possible there should be any perfons who will not contribate all they can to prevent thefe, which are not only imaginary, but real dangers'?

char it be look d upon as a thing so indifferent, that people should run all these hazzards, that a G 2 whole

whole Nation should lie at Stake and perish, rather then they will abate a foolish scruple, or a rigid opinion to preserve them; rather then go to the places dedicated to the service of God and receive the boly Sacrament, thereby to declare their own Innocence, and detect the Authors of our danger, the Enemies of our Peace and Safety? Sure it is much easier to kneel at the holy Table, out of Reverence, not adoration, of the Bread and Wine ; then to have the choice either to kneel and adore a Consecrated Wafer, or to kneel at a Stake in: Smithfield? Is it not far better to wash, our hands in innocence, and offer unto God the factifice of thanksgiving; then to be guilty of the blood of fo many as should suffer by our being accessory to the accomplishment of the Traiterous deligns of the Tesuits; and Sacrifice a Nation and many succeeding generations, many people of other Nations to the Romiff cruelty, meetly out of obstinacy to our own prejudices, and it may be Fancies, which these very Festits and Seminaries have put in our heads? Certainly all those who would not be thought, and in the Eye of the Law Esteemed Reculants and Papifts, ought not to make the least seruple to use this or any other lawful and necesfary expedient, that shall by the publick Wisdom be thought necessary for our common preservation: Nor will it be satisfactory that they shall in words disown the Church of Rome, and declaim against it. or disavow all Confederacy or Completting with the Papists: the arrantest Fesnit in England will do this upon occasion, to save his own life and endanger

danger ours: and if they hinder the building up of the Walls of our Jerusalem, what does it fignifie how much they either say they do, or hate the Church of Rome, since whether they conspire with the Papists, or not, if they affist them in accomplishing their intended Design of Ruining the Protestant Religion, it is the same thing? only with this difference, that what the one party does with Design, the other does with their

folly.

And though men should not value their Estates. Lives, or Liberties, which some people seem willing to part with, rather then affift the Government, manifest their own innocency and detect the guilty, by endeavouring to promote the Common Security; yet one would think that which they call their Religion and Conscience, should oblige them to submit to this or any other way of Trial and discrimination: they may hope for indulgence from Protestants though of differing opinions, but they must not hope for the least crums of Indulgence or favour from Papists; not all the fervices they have done them will be remembred with the least gratitude or tenderness; no consideration of tender Consciences is able to soften those hearts who are more obdurate then Marble and Adamant, and as Charles the Ninth of France; in whose Reign the Massacre of Paris was executed; faid to the Prince of Conde, Mas, Death, or the Bastile, so would they say to all Protestants, whether Diffenters or others, Turn, or burn. For unless they be secret Papists, which no body can tell but

but they are, if they will not submit to a way of Trial, and unless they refolve to be open and professed ones; upon the first opportunity; they cannot expect any favour or Clemency from prevailing Popers; it is a stream so rapid and violent, that it drowns all that will nor fwim down the furious torrent; and should that inundation break our banks, all Protestants must either make Shipwrack of their Lives and Fortunes, or of their Faith and a good Conscience, for they would verifie their rule to a letter, Extra Ecelesiam nulla salue. No safety in any sence is with them to be found, expected, or to much as hoped for, out of the Ark of their Church. For though the Church of England, as that which stands the main pillar of Truth, be what they chiefly hate, and endeavour to ruine; yet in the fall thereof they would certainly crush all other Pretenders to Reformation of what names or diffinctions foever.

In extraordinary Cafes of such impendent danger, people do not use to be so critically scrupulous, whatever they may be at other times; but every mans fear is his own Pope, and can grant dispensations for matters of greater scruple then this can be: if any persons can think themselves seeme or out of danger, not onely at this time, but at all times, so long as England is insested with such Wolner and Tygers, it must be such people as either have no Religion, and so care not what is uppermost, but like empty clouds can ride upon any wind, and change into any form; or such

as desire the Romish Religion may again prevail and be established in these Nations; or esse such as are not sensible that the Doctrines and Practice of that Church teach and authorize, Sedition, Rebellion, Murder, and the utter extirpation of all Heretiques, by all or any ways or methods

whatfoever.

To convince people of this, there is nothing more clear and evident, not onely from the Writings of private Doctors among them, but from Several Bulls of former Popes, and from the Deerees of their Councils, which would be too long here to infert, and are already notoriously known to all learned men; and for those who want either opportunity or ability to peruse their Writings, they may read enough in the Bloody Rubrishe of their Actions to convince them of the reality as well as greatness of their danger, nor need shey feek for Foreign Examples, who will not credit those before given; our own Country, and this City Renowned over all the habitable World, will afford the most unlettered People inflances more then enough, both of former times, and vet fresh and bleeding date; Smithfeld will never forget the cruel Bonfires of Queen Mories short life and Reign; and what treatment our Fathers were to have received from the Livincible Armada of Eighty Eight, had it proved more then an unlucky boast, the whips, chains, shackles, knives, daggers, and other Instruments of civelty with which, and Savage Butchers that News made the Ocean groun, are certainly able to

instruct the dullest, or the weakest capacities. Nor are the Jesuits grown more mild or gentle by the f equent disappointments, which our merciful and gracious God has in compassion to us given them; but rather more furious and exasperated: and fince Heaven refules to favour their Treasons, they have made a Covenant with Hell, and an agreement with Death to take their part. I will not repeat the confident, and beyond all former things audacious Murthers, which they have committed, even fince the discovery of their intended Conspiracy; there is not a child in the Streets but can give a Narrative of the Tragedy: fo unrelenting and incorrigible are they even when the Rod of God is upon them, and so blinded with the rage of cruelty and revenge, that they will not see that the hand of God is gone out against them; and what would they do then, should God permit them to ride in triumph over our heads? certainly their proud waters would bave gone even over our foul, they would have swallowed us up quick when they were so wrathfully displeased at ws. And whenever the bottom of this dark defign shall be opened; when these chambers of Death and habitations of Cruelty shall be exposed to the light of the Sun, which it is to be hoped a little time will do; the whole World shall be witness, that there is little reason to doubt a syllable of what I have written.

There is but one thing more which at present I would propose to the Consideration of People, and

and especially those of this City, which is justly celebrated as the most noble Emporium or Mart of the World.

That our greatness, strength and power, our Riches and trade, and in a word, the well-being plenty and prosperity, as well as the Peace of our Nation, does in the greatest measure depend upon our Maritine strength, there will not be found any who can deny. That this strength at Sea, depends upon the encouragement and support of Traffick and Navigation will likewise be agreed on all hands. That it is therefore and ought to be the design of every good Subject and Citizen as well as it is of the King and Government, to promote these, will by an undeniable Consequence follow from these premises.

How invidiously all our Neighbours, especially those of the Roman Religion, look upon this great power of our Nation at Sea; and how ingrateful that Universal Traffique which we maintain throughout the World is to them, is easily to be observed by their endeavouring to come in with us for a sharet they know little of the affairs of France, who do not take notice how industrious that Monarch and his great Ministers of State, and particularly Monssen Colbert are, to encourage and extend the arms of their Foreign Trade, and to discourage all besides the Natives of France, and how Considerable within this sew years they have made themselves in comparison of former times;

and whoever shall view the Ports of Thoulon, Marfeilles, Breft, Rochel, &c. And see them proud with their stately Castles of Wood, heretofore strangers to the Tydes of France: whoso shall withal reflect upon the actions of Tobago in the West-Indies, and Palermo in Sicily, where the Heer de Ruyter, who had saved Holland from the power of England sell under the essing Arms of France: he that will bring these propositions together, shall be able to draw a Demonstrative conclusion from them, that France, will in a few Years struggle hard for the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas-

Nor will they make any Scruple, if Interest did not animate them to it, upon the account, or at least the pretence of Religion, to disturb and weaken us Heretiques, in our Trade, and Navigation, elecially in the Levant, where by the Commodificulties of their Ports, they will have all the advantages to do it: and if once they come not to dread our power, or be able to grapple with us in the Streights, and make themselves Masters of thet important place of thrength and figuation Tangier, they will either totally exclude us if they can, or however come in with us for the greatest hare of the Commerce of the Mediterranean; and If they shall gain their point to far, as to cut off one Limb of our Traffique, our Navigation and by confequence our Power at Sea, will by degrees decline apace: and what we tole, they will certainly gain; and if they arrive to that degree, to ride

ride Admirals of the Ocean, of necessity we shall be permitted only to truckle under them, and shall have just so much trade, as we steal, or they are not able to mannage.

Now the most probable way that can be proposed to ruine our Traffique and Navigation, and thereby to fecure and increase their own; is to discourage Foreign Merchants, and oblige them to withdraw their Effects, and to starve ours for want of Trade: for by this means they will in a few Years be able to give new Laws of * Oleron to the Seas. The . An Iffand ready way to Effect this, is to keep us in continu- in France. al broyls among our felves : for what a damp must where the it of necessity give to all Merchants, both English Laws were and Foreigners to be in such an insecure Conditi-made. on, that they must have not onely the hazards and damages of Winds and Seas, Rocks and Pirafs to venture upon, but that they must be every moment in fear of suffering Shipwrack on the shoar? The Change I doubt not is sufficiently fenfible of this truth at present; and if one sees a full morning Change, it is more to barter news, then to drive bargains; and that trade brings in no Caflows to the Crown, nor Riches to the Nations and to long as we cannot be fecure, but that by the treachery of these Jesuits and Seminaries, our City may again be reduced to albes, our persons secretly murdered, that we know not who to truft, nay the Royal Person and Government destroyed in a thoment, and mens Estates given to the ravage of the Murderers, what encouragement can Merchants H 2 have

have to trade? so long as there are so many poifonous Spiders laying their cunning nets and toyles to take and destroy them: what courage can the Innocent and industrious Bees have to gather Hony for the Common Hive?

Besides it is worth our Consideration, how defenceless so great an Island as this is, and how liable to Foreign Invasions, and Depredations, if either their own Shiping and Naval power decays, or does not exceed or at least equal that of our Neighbours: and should any of them grow so potent at Sea, as either out of Ambition, or Zeal to propagate the Catholique Religion to attempt an invasion upon us; how dangerous is it to have a party within ready to joyn with them, to compleat a Conquest upon our Ruine?

Affuredly, so long as there are so many Semimaries and Jesuits among us, they will constantly
be gaining Proselytes among us to their own Church,
and making sactions and divisions in ours: whereas were we clear of them, we might hope in time
the number of Papilts would decrease, and certainly many of the more simple and innocent Papists, startled with the blackness of this horrid treason, or for fear of the penal Laws, will return to
their Allegiance and duty; and many more would,
if they were not buoy'd up by the imaginary
dangers with which their Priests affright them,
or encouraged by the meritoriousness of that obstimacy, in which they do all they can to consirm
them:

them: But so long as the Romish party can by our Divisions shelter their Priests from discovery and the just punishment of the Laws, they will not on-Iy be confirmed in their pertinacy, but they willbe always ready to receive such impressions of dif-Loyalty from them, and upon occasion to throw off, not only all duty and Allegiance to their Sovereign; but all morality, and even bumanity it felf, in defence, and for the promoting of the Catholique Interest: and so long as we have so many sorts of Protestant Diffenters, who will not submit to any certain way of Discovering who are Jesuits, and who are not; we must certainly be contented, whether we will or no, to have these Amorites and Febusites in our Land, as Goads in our sides, and thorns in our Eyes .: we must fit down with our fears and dangers, and only have the feeble power to know. and lament our mifery, but not to help it.

To conclude, If either our Lives, our Liberties, our Religion, our Interest, our Duty or our Danger, the glory of our Nation, or the natural affection we owe to our Posterity, have any power or Instunce upon the people of these Nations, to be unanimous in detecting the Authors of our present fears, or suture apprehensions; they all call aloud upon every man, to use all lawful ways and means to clear themselves from the dreadful guilt of being Accessories and Confederates to our own, and the ruine of the Reformed Apostolick and truly Christian Religion; and it nothing of all this will move the hearts of men to compassionate themselves, God have compassion

possion upon us! And if we must suffer, permit us to fall into his hands, for his mercies are great let us not fall into the hands of Men, and of all Mankind, not into the hands of these Wickest and Blood-thissity Men, whose Tender Mercies are Cruelty it fels.

Exergat Dem, diffipentur inimici.



FINIS.





